

BAKER TELLS OF VAST WORK ACCOMPLISHED SINCE BEGINNING OF WAR

BOLSHEVIKI ARE NOW MAKING WAR AGAINST PERSONS OWNING PROPERTY

Russians Assist I. W. W. of Finland in Revolt Against Government Established and Recognized.

ANARCHY IN MURDEROUS FORM NOW PREVALENT

Red Guards Are Carrying Terror Throughout Country, Robbing and Killing Without Restraint, Is Report.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.) Stockholm, Jan. 28.—The long threatened revolution in Finland has begun in the eastern provinces, according to sparse reports reaching Haparanda. The red guard is reported to have occupied the railway station at Helsingfors, all the foreign consuls have left the capital and sharp fighting is reported around and in Viborg.

The red guard is holding Rikimaki and other important junctions. Russian soldiers are aiding the reds and reinforcements are coming from Petrograd.

Warring on Business.
The Finnish minister in Petrograd has protested to the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates against Russian interference in Finnish affairs. He received a reply that "Russia's government through its principles, is in duty bound to support the proletariat in Finland in its battle against the Finnish bourgeoisie." The Bolshevik commission further declared that help had been sent to the reds and that still more troops would be sent to them.

Anarchy Prevails.
The forces of law and order in Helsingfors are powerless, because the city is commanded by the guns of Russian warships, which are in the hands of Bolshevik sailors. The commandant of the fleet summoned the city's authorities, including the socialist leaders, to his ship Saturday and demanded that the government's white guard be disbanded. He threatened to raise the city if the order was disobeyed. President Svinhufvud replied the demand could not be complied with.

Murder and Plunder.
The Helsinki Bolsheviks organ Ivestia admits that the red guard has got out of the hands of its creators. In reports that troops at various places are beyond control and that they have been guilty of murdering and plundering. The newspaper adds that anarchistic conditions prevail.

The Finnish government has sent to all the powers that have acknowledged Finland's independence a protest against Russian interference in Finnish affairs.

Telegraphic communication with Petrograd is broken.

RED GUARDS LEAVE TO AID FINNISH REBELS

Petrograd, Jan. 28.—Six hundred red guards with machine guns have left Petrograd for Viborg. They will reinforce the Finnish red guard in the fighting which is going on there.

RED GUARDS SEVER WIRE COMMUNICATION

London, Jan. 28.—A Reuter limited dispatch from Stockholm says that since 11:30 o'clock Sunday morning telegraphic communication between Stockholm and Petrograd has been interrupted, and that the telegraph station at Nystad has reported that red guards have cut the wires.

"Finland thus is isolated," says the correspondent. "Complete anarchy prevails throughout Finland. The misery of the population has been increased by a declaration of the Bolshevik government that it considers itself compelled, by reason of its principles, to support the Finnish revolutionaries in their struggle against the bourgeoisie."

Established in Forty-two States.
Washington, Jan. 28.—Reports to the United States employment service tonight at the end of the first day of the drive to enroll 250,000 shipyard workers said state directors of the public service reserve now are established in forty-two states and that twenty-five states have completed reserve organizations.

GREAT UNREST IS CONTINUING IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

New Outbreaks in Both Countries on Account of Economic Conditions Are Reported.

PRO-ANNEXATIONISTS IN BERLIN AGGRESSIVE

Chancellor Is Expected to Make Further Statement Regarding Disposition of Occupied Belgian Territory.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.) While the military operations on the various fronts continue at low ebb, the political pot still boils furiously in Austria-Hungary and Germany, in both of which countries there have been new outbreaks among the populace because of economic and food conditions resulting from the war. In addition, the eastern provinces of Finland are witnessing a revolution, according to unofficial dispatches, with the Russian red guard in battle with the Finnish army. The red guard is said to be in occupation of the railway station at Helsingfors and to be in control at Rikimaki and other important junction points and the commandant of the Russian warships in Helsingfors has threatened to raise the city with the guns of the fleet unless the Finnish white guard is disbanded. The Bolshevik government at Petrograd is reported to have sent reinforcements to the red guard, 600 of them having departed for Viborg, taking with them machine guns.

Rioting in Bohemia.
Dispatches from Switzerland are to the effect that there has been serious rioting in Bohemia owing to the shortage of flour rations, strong measures by the police being required to disperse the mobs, which smashed shop windows and plundered stores. Likewise, severe outbreaks are reported in the industrial regions in Rhenish Prussia, where troops had to be called out to deal with the dissatisfied populace.

Attacks by the pan-Germans against any and all persons who are opposing their war aims continue unabated in Germany. A remarkable utterance is that made by the pan-German Deutsche Tages Zeitung, which calls for a revolt against the present regime in Germany. Announcement (Continued on Page Two.)

GERMAN AIRMEN RAID LONDON AND CITIES OF COAST

Planes Drop Bombs on Capital for Nearly Five Hours; Gunfire Is Heavy for Two Hours; People Are Game.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.) London, Jan. 29.—Attacks by enemy airmen on London last night and early today lasted intermittently for nearly five hours, and for two hours there was a heavy and almost continuous gunfire.

The members of the Royal Geographical society, with many ladies in the large audience, were assembled to hear a speech by Lieutenant General Smuts. Sir Thomas Holdich, the president, announced that notice had just been received of an air raid and that the police informed him the audience would be safer if they went to the basement of the building. There were loud cries of "Carry on!" and the audience remained in the hall. General Smuts spoke calmly for an hour amid reports of the guns.

A majority of theaters went through with their performances with decreased audiences, but some were idle because actors failed to arrive on account of the lateness of suburban trains.

The raid was carried out by a considerable number of airplanes which followed the familiar tactics of attacking in relays. As far as could be seen not more than three or four airplanes broke through the London defenses. The invaders were attacked by numbers of British machines. One airplane was shot down in Essex.

Will Also Talk Peace.
London, Jan. 28.—The Finnish diet has elected five delegates to look after Finland's interests in the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

Ambulance Train for American Wounded



An interior view of one of the sixteen cars of the new ambulance train which has been constructed for the American Expeditionary forces, by the Midland Railway company of England. American officers are inspecting the train, which is being used to transport wounded soldiers.

PACKERS' COMBINE IS DISCLOSED BY LETTERS ON FILE

Big Five—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—Shown to Have Divided Evenly for Exploitation.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.) Washington, Jan. 28.—Reports of livestock receipts, shipments and prices as received daily by the big packing concerns were put into the record of the federal trade commission's meat packing investigation today, as part of the evidence which Francis J. Heney, special counsel, said would show how the packers divide the supply and control the prices to their own advantage.

Ownership of the stockyards and terminal railroads, and directorships in many trunk line roads, Mr. Heney said, gave the packers an inside advantage in obtaining this information which nobody else could have.

Walter Twombly, an investigator, testified that Swift & Co.'s daily report from all the big markets was required to be in by 7:30 a. m. and not later than 7:45, before the day's business began and furnished a basis on which all purchases were made.

Proportionate Purchases.
Purchases of livestock, according to the packers' figures, varied little proportionately from year to year, and conformed closely in percentage to figures previously introduced as indicating a non-competitive distribution between the "big five"—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—of all the livestock buying in the United States. Thus, for instance, Swift's purchases of cattle at all markets in 1912-1913 was 24.01 per cent of the whole, and in 1915-1916 was 24.58 per cent, while the same firm's purchases of hogs in 1912 were 26.57 per cent and in 1916 were 26.64.

THE WEATHER

FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., Jan. 28.—For New Mexico: Tuesday and Wednesday fair; warmer east portion Wednesday.

LOCAL REPORT.

A summary of local weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday follows: Maximum temperature, 45 degrees; minimum, 14; range, 31; temperature at 6 p. m., 32; north wind; clear.

structed his men never to interfere with another buyer making a purchase, "as we were only putting the cattle upon each other."

Senator Thompson Explains.
Senator Thompson of Kansas took the stand during the day to make a statement regarding correspondence put in evidence characterizing him as a good man for the packers to "stay close to." He testified that he had handled no business whatever for the packers. Mr. Heney told the commission that the correspondence had been introduced to show the packers' methods and not with any idea of reflecting on the senator, whom he felt sure to be innocent of doing anything improper.

Additional disclosures found in the packers' confidential files will be introduced tomorrow if delayed mail arrives.

LONDON BUTCHERS BESIEGE MARKET

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.) London, Jan. 28.—Retail butchers, many of whom have been unable to open their shops for the last fortnight on account of the shortage of meat, stormed the Smithfield market this morning for the purpose of obtaining their shares of large consignments of Scotch mutton which had just arrived.

Before the meat could be unloaded the market was crowded with retailers, who demanded substantial supplies and virtually took possession of the stall. The police finally restored order and one carcass was served to each retailer.

Hope to Check Gambling.

San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 28.—Elimination of gambling among Japanese farm laborers in this country in order to increase their efficiency was one of the recommendations formulated at the tenth annual convention of the Japanese-American association, it was announced today. Forty-five delegates, representing 40,000 Japanese in California, Utah, Nevada and Colorado, attended the convention.

Another Fire Started.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 27.—Fire of unknown origin was discovered in an oil tank building in the Boston navy yard early today by a special police officer. The flames were extinguished by workmen before they could cause much damage.

RECLAMATION MEN TO DISCUSS EMERGENCY WORK

Representatives From Practically All Western States in Denver to Spur Greater Use of Land.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.) Denver, Colo., Jan. 28.—Managers of the thirty-two reclamation projects under government control met here today for an annual conference with A. P. Davis, director of the reclamation service, and other service officials. Increased food production through bringing into cultivation lands on the projects for which water now is available, conservation of water, improved distribution systems, and general irrigation and drainage problems made up the program.

Technical papers on each of about a score of topics are to be presented by service officials during the week the conference will continue and in the discussions following them the policies of the service for the coming year are being outlined. Besides the project managers, many engineers and district councilors are attending the meeting.

Virtually every western state is represented at the meeting.

In his address opening the conference, Director Davis touched upon the problem of man-power with which the service was confronted because of the war.

PORTO RICAN LEADER GIVES UP POLITICS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.) San Juan, P. R., Jan. 28.—Jose de Diego, speaker of the house of delegates and the chief advocate for Porto Rican independence, announced his resignation as speaker of the house today and also his retirement from the unionist party and politics, at the unionist convention which last night adopted a platform calling for self-government in Porto Rico, but under the American flag.

The differences between the unionist party and Governor Yager were composed today by a resolution which expressed the wish for the successful administration of the United States government in the island. Steps for affiliation between the unionist and national democratic parties were taken.

Two of Lier's Crew Lost.
London, Jan. 28.—The Cunard line, owners of the Andania, says that two members of the crew of the steamer were lost when the vessel was torpedoed.

THRILLING STORY OF REAL ACHIEVEMENT IS TOLD BY HEAD OF WAR DEPARTMENT IN ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECH

HALF MILLION MEN SOON TO BE ON FRENCH SOIL; MILLION MORE WILL BE READY TO SAIL

Secretary Says Great Struggle in Europe Made Radical Changes in Systems of Fighting, and That America Had to Study All of Them in Order to Avoid Mere Theory When Hard Facts Had to Be Dealt With; British and French Experts Consulted Fully on What Should Be Done; Field of Action Imperative and 3,000 Miles of Communication By Water, With Submarine Infested Area at One End, Had to Be Considered; Head of Department Believes World-beating Record Has Been Made, When All Circumstances Are Studied.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 28.—America will have an army of half a million in France early this year, with a million more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them—and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Secretary Baker gave this information to the world today in a statement before the senate military committee, having much that until now has been carefully guarded with the army's military secrets, in answering charges that the government has broken down preparing for war.

From early morning until late afternoon the secretary addressed the committee and a crowd including many members of both houses of congress, gathered in a big hearing room of the senate office building. He spoke extemporaneously, beginning with details of the task of building an army of a million and a half, answering such complaints of inefficiency as were cited by Senator Chamberlain in his recent speech and declaring that such instances were isolated and not general. Some questions were asked, and Mr. Baker from time to time had assistants go to the telephone for reports on specific questions.

States War Plans.
Then, toward the close of the day, the secretary delivered a dramatic general statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the allied missions, of the day and night conferences with men from the scene of battle in which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyond the most sanguine expectations in building the army, and its industrial supports at home, transport men across the ocean, constructing railroads in France and preparing to strike the enemy with every resource at the country's command.

When Mr. Baker closed it was apparent he had created a profound impression. Chairman Chamberlain said so before he left the stand. There was no attempt at a cross-examination. The chairman proposed that the secretary be given a rest, and it virtually was agreed to recall him for further examination later after the committee has completed its hearings of officers of the medical corps, aviation section and other branches of the service.

Thirty-two Divisions Ready.
While many things disclosed impressed the committee, it was frankly amazed when told that the men of thirty-two national guard and national army divisional camps are ready to go today at need. When members wanted to know why such things had not been given publicity before, Mr. Baker spoke of the reluctance of military men to reveal their war plans and quoted German remarks about America's advertisement of her preparations.

Emphasizing that he was not there to defend himself or anybody else, the secretary urged the committee again and again to lay bare any shortcomings or failure of the department that it might be corrected. Frequently he paused to seek stronger language to describe the devotion of his associates in the department, military and civilian.

"For one reason or another," he said, "the impression has gone out into the country, to some extent at least, that the war department has fallen down."

"It would be a tragical thing if this tremendous effort, this wholly unprecedented sacrifice made by men, were in fact to turn out to deserve the comment that it had fallen down."

Tells of Equipment.
Mr. Baker took personal responsibility for getting men under training before their equipment was ready "to the last shoe button." Such officers as Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, he said, had urged this policy. He discussed conferences that evolved the ordnance program and its fulfillment, submitting documents to prove that France and Great Britain were supplying artillery and machine guns for the first forces at their own urgent request in order that ships might be used for other purposes.

In all that was done prior to the departure of the first troops, General Pershing shared in the deliberations and approved the decisions reached. Mr. Baker declared, and now surrounded with a staff of trained regular officers Pershing is in France as the "eyes" of the army. Every step taken since has been founded on his long daily cable reports of what is going on at the fighting fronts.

Tells of Cantonments.
Tables were cited to show that overcrowding in the camps and cantonments had not been general and that the sickness had come mostly in the camps where medical opinion had agreed it was least to be expected. The history of the development and building of the cantonments was given in detail to show that every precaution possible had been taken.

Analyzing the efforts of the ordnance bureau, the secretary said that General Crozier had urged for years a greater artillery preparation; that he at least had realized the time gun making required. But even France herself, "with the enemy at her throat," he added, had not been able to see what vast gun programs the war would lead into.

The secretary admitted that illness